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the same thing is quite dissipated by the simple device of describing the thing itself and leaving the names quite at one side. There are probably several people in the world who will feel greatly indebted to Obersteiner for his description of the lemniscus and of the centers of the cranial nerves. This is, perhaps, the place where the kind of evidence which the author is willing to accept is most clearly recognizable. We do not know that Obersteiner was a pupil of Meynert, but certain it is that he has not that feeling of skepticism towards conclusions based on observation of the normal tissue which is felt by the followers of von Gudden, for example. He is conservative always, but at the same time is willing to interpret much that will have to be demonstrated at some later day. The book terminates with the seventh section, on the envelopes of the brain, followed by a good index.

By what has just been said concerning the kind of evidence that appeals to our author, we would not be understood to impute one-sidedness, save so far as every man has some bias in that he does not exactly agree with his neighbor. It is eminently a spirit of fairness that characterizes the book, and it is quite free from the narrowness of a special school. No one method or point of view can give a satisfactory survey of the entire field, and Obersteiner is far beyond the not uncommon attitude of mind of those who mingle patriotism with science, and look upon the method discovered in their town as the only correct one, or at least the most correct. The book, then, is a laboratory manual of unusual excellence, and, at the moment, is the only one of its kind.

Pathologie und Therapie der Nervenkrankheiten für Aerzte und Studierende. Dr. LUDWIG HIRT. Erste Hälfte, S. 256. Mit zahlreichen Holzschnitten. Wien und Leipzig: Urban und Schwarzenberg, 1888.

This first half of the book deals with the brain, and is to be followed by a second half, of the same size and character, on the spinal cord. Some description of the first half will show the character of the book, for the portion which is to follow is to have the same general construction. The author has made his compilation compact, and avoids the discussion of the more unsettled questions. The arrangement is highly systematic. There are three sections, dealing respectively with the diseases of the brain envelopes, the cranial nerves, and the brain substance; each cranial nerve, for example, is discussed in a separate chapter. The chapter is opened by a brief anatomical description, followed by the diseases, diagnosis and treatment, and terminated with a very fair collection of references to the literature. The book is well illustrated throughout, by cuts from standard works and a few that are original.

On Some Results obtained by the Atrophy Method. E. C. SPITZKA and R. MOLLENHAUER. Journ. of Nervous and Mental Disease, N. S. Vol. XIII, No. 6, June, 1888.

In a kitten two days old the left crus cerebri was severed by means of a cataract needle, which was inserted through the skull and pressed downwards and outwards at a point in front of the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. The animal was killed just ninety days later. At the time of operation it was two days old and